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HONGKONG.

SHENSI TUCHUN'S AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION. AN UNPLEASANT INTERVIEW.

BRITISH MEMBER SUBJECT TO AN AMAZING AFFRONT.

Professor Roy Chapman Andrews, Head of the American Scientific Expedition, has published the following account of an experience which the members of the Expedition recently had with the Tuchun of Shensi, generally known as "the Christian General," Feng Yushiang:

"Some time ago, in company with Capt. W. F. Collins, of Peking, I visited the Taining Ling mountains south and west of Sianfu, Shensi. The trip was a part of the scientific work of the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and was made for the purpose of obtaining specimens of the *takin*, a rare, goat-like animal which inhabits the Tai Pai Shan. Upon our return to Sianfu we made a call of politeness upon Feng Yushiang, Tuchun of Shensi, as we had already done upon the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The Tuchun took the opportunity to be grossly insulting, particularly to Capt. Collins, because he is a British subject.

Since this is the only time that I ever have met discourtesy at the hands of a Chinese official in any part of the country, I had intended to overlook the matter, but General Feng has within the last few weeks published three more or less misleading accounts of our interview, one of which was sent to a foreign newspaper.

Since the Tuchun has taken it upon himself to give publicity to the matter, I feel that it is only fair to Capt. Collins and myself to publish the facts as to what actually did happen. Knowledge of the state of affairs may be of benefit to travellers and sporting expeditions, especially those of British nationality who have occasion to travel in Shensi Province during the currency of this Tuchun's rule.

The Tuchun complains that when Capt. Collins and I first passed through Sianfu we did not call upon him and that we had no permission to enter the province. Our passports had been examined at Tuan (the gateway of the province) and we were held up again for an hour at the gate of Hsianfu while they were re-examined, and while permission was secured from the high officials for us to enter the city. Thus the officials were aware of our presence in the city.

At that time Tuchun Feng was much occupied with a military operation against the troops of a certain General Chiang and we felt that he would not care to be bothered with a visit from two foreigners since there was no particular reason for us to call upon him.

After our return from the Tai Pai Shan we were most courteously received by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs who immediately returned our call and interested himself in our collections and offered to assist us in every possible way.

CALL ON TUCHUN.

The next day, we called, by appointment, on General Feng in his tent on the old Manchurian ground within the city, simply to present our compliments and because we had been informed that the Tuchun undoubtedly would be interested in hearing of our trip. He had been represented to us as a broad-minded and well-disposed towards foreigners.

We told the Tuchun of our visit to the Tai Pai Shan and of the scientific nature of our work. At his request we showed him our passports and permits for carrying arms, as well as a special letter from the American Legation requesting assistance to be given us.

TUCHUN DEMANDS REPLACEMENT.

The Tuchun remarked very gruffly, that we had no right to kill *takin*, these beasts having been reared on the vegetation of Shensi Province and being the property of its inhabitants. He made the astonishing demand that we should hand him over two living *takin* instead of the two we had killed and ultimately demanded payment for them. We pointed out that from the time of Confucius it has been customary in China for wild game and fish to become the property of the captor, that similar laws exist in foreign countries, that our expedition had brought many times more money than the value of the beasts into the Province and that there was nothing to prevent complete extermination of *takin* by local hunters.

The Tuchun stated and insisted repeatedly that foreigners had no right to use guns or rifles in any part of China for sporting purposes unless they had previously obtained special permission from the Tuchun of the Province. We called his attention to our gun permits given us by the Wai Chiao Pu, which specifically stated that they were sporting guns. The Tuchun remarked "that the arms are for your protection; you have permission to carry sporting guns, not to shoot game with them."

PROF. ANDREWS ANSWERS.

It was stated politely and carefully to the Tuchun through his interpreter:

(a.)—That if his obvious annoyance was due to the fact of our not having called on him on our way to the Tai Pai Shan this omission was much regretted. He had been busy in suppressing General Chiang's troops and we, being pressed for time, had not thought it necessary to bother the Tuchun with a matter of comparatively small importance.

(b.)—That the expedition being purely for scientific purposes on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History the two *takin* had not been collected for our own personal purposes and moreover that the Museum had agreed to present to China a duplicate set of the specimens secured by the Expedition.

(c.)—That the Tuchun's attitude towards shooting for sporting purposes by foreigners was certainly the result of a misunderstanding. Captain Collins has shot regularly in China during nearly all of the last fifteen years and in many Provinces but this was the first occasion on which there had been objection. I similarly had shot game in China for years and had always been cordially received and assisted by the local authorities. The Third Asiatic Expedition was well known to the Central Government in Peking and they were giving every assistance to it.

THE TUCHUN ROARS.

Even after we had told the Tuchun repeatedly that we considered we had done nothing in Shensi contrary to custom in other provinces, but that if we had unwittingly offended him we regretted it greatly, he made it impossible to discuss the matter in a friendly way. If we disagreed with him in the slightest particular he became very angry, jumped to his feet, pounded the table and roared at us as though we were deaf.

WHY DO BRITISH HELP JAPANESE?

After about an hour of listening to this tirade against our great offence to the people of Shensi Province in shooting two wild animals, the Tuchun suddenly turned to Captain Collins and said:

"Why do you British help the Japanese?" Captain Collins replied that British support was given to the Japanese because there was a British treaty with Japan and that the Japanese had given Great Britain material assistance during the war. He remarked that he personally shared the views of many British subjects in disapproving of the Japanese policy in China.

The Tuchun asked what help the Japanese had given during the war, and refused to admit that such help had been important. He said: "I hate the Japanese and tell your friends that I do not like the British because they help the Japanese."

A GROSS AFFRONT TO CAPTAIN COLLINS.

At this point a soldier brought in some walnuts which, with other refreshments, were placed upon a table. The Tuchun took some walnuts in hand and passed them to me, saying: "I give these to you because you are an American, and because I like Americans. I do not give any to Captain Collins because he is British."

As we rose to go General Feng said to me: "Since you shot the *takin* I will not make any trouble about it, because you are an American. If Captain Collins had killed them I should have made a good deal of trouble, because he is British."

TALKED TO LIKE BRIGADES.

From the first our attitude was very conciliatory and we repeatedly stated we regretted exceedingly if we had unwittingly given the Tuchun offence. He talked to us exactly as though we were two brigands who had been caught in the act of robbing and as though we could consider ourselves very fortunate in not losing our heads on the spot.

CHINA'S TARIFF.

EFFECT OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

A Washington cable says:—The increase of China's tariff rate is expected to swell her income by \$46,000,000. The Chinese delegates, however, expressed disapproval that no definite date has been fixed for the withdrawal of foreign supervision of the Chinese Customs.

The agreement states that immediate steps will be taken through a conference between China and the Powers interested in the abolition of *likin* and the fulfilment of China's other treaty obligations, and while these matters are being adjusted, a two and a half per cent. surtax on most dutiable imports will be authorized, with five per cent. permitted on certain luxuries.

The agreement further provides that the tariff revision shall be carried out forthwith in Shanghai "on the general lines of the last revision and proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to completion within four months from the conclusion of the present Conference, and tariff revision shall become effective two months after publication, without awaiting ratification."

Another revision is planned to take effect in four years, after which revisions shall become effective every seven years.

COTTON YARN MARKET AT SHANGHAI.

APPREHENDING A JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The Shanghai Gazette of the 10th inst. says: There is a slump in the local cotton yarn market, owing to apprehension on the part of the Chinese merchants that a boycott of Japanese goods will soon be enforced in consequence of the latest developments in connection with the Shantung question. A decline of 15 per cent. is reported. Only cotton yarn branded as Chinese products can now be auctioned at the various stock exchanges.

It has now been definitely decided that the United States Naval Station at Olongapo, on Subic Bay at the south end of Zambales, where the giant floating drydock Dewey, numerous machine and repair shops, and large magazines of naval munitions and stores are located, is to be transferred to Cavite, and actual work on this large project has already begun here, says the Manila Times.

BRITISH LEGATION AND PEKING GOVERNMENT. NEW YEAR'S AMENITIES IN PEKING.

His Britannic Majesty's Legation in Peking and the Liang Shih-yi Cabinet are apparently becoming more and more personal *non grata* with one another, writes a special contributor to the Peking and Tientsin Times. Not only are the usual diplomatic courtesies between the President and Premier Sir Baihu Alston in abeyance, but the founder and supporter of the present Cabinet, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and the British Minister have no longer any reason to be uncertain as to the feelings of each toward the other.

It has leaked out in various circles that the British Legation upon Christmas day, notified the Government that unless some action were taken toward the settlement of the Amoy Bench case before New Year, the British Minister and his secretaries would omit their customary congratulatory call upon that occasion.

The Liang Cabinet made no move, and consequently, the members of the British Legation were saved the trouble of donning frock coats on New Year's day.

In reciprocity, however, the Chinese Official Gazette neglect to announce the accredited presence of the British plenipotentiary and his staff in China, although the status of the Ministers who called is announced by Presidential mandate.

A BRITISH COMMENT.

Commenting on the foregoing incident, the same Tientsin journal observes: "The action attributed to Sir Baihu Alston appears to have more than justified the Amoy dispute has now been in progress for some months. The British Consul at Amoy, being unable to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, has had to refer it to Peking."

"On the matter being taken up with the Waichiaoju by the British Legation, the former made no attempt to deny that the Amoy agitators were wholly in the wrong, and undertook to issue instructions that the agitation must cease. These instructions have either never been issued, or have been ignored by the local Chinese Authorities."

"This being only one—but a particularly flagrant—instance of the general neglect of the so-called Central Government of China to enforce obedience upon the Provincial Authorities, it would, surely, be utterly absurd for His Majesty's Representative in the Capital to go out of his way to extend courtesies to the titular head of the administration."

"In our opinion formal recognition of the bogus government at Peking ought long ago to have been withdrawn. It has not, but that is no reason why empty courtesies should be exchanged with its Chief Executive when it is quite impossible to obtain redress for substantial and long-standing grievances."

"If Sir Baihu Alston's patience has at last become exhausted, and he has refused to adopt the hypocritical rôle of personally presenting New Year congratulations to the head of a Government which has shown itself utterly incapable of performing the most elementary administrative functions, not only will he receive the moral support of every British subject in China, but he can rely equally upon the unqualified approval of the British Foreign Office."

CHINESE JUSTICE.

THE QUESTION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

An Up-Country Correspondent writes to the N.C. Daily News very scornfully concerning the decisions of the Washington Conference in regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality and gives the following as a typical case of the administration of Justice in China, in his district:—

Only a short time since there was a case wholly Chinese, in this city where three Christian doctors were arraigned for the selling of a drug which they have never sold. But one of the military doctors sent an urgent message to each of them for a little of that particular drug for a very urgent case which they had on hand. They all told him the same thing, namely that they never sold the article, but that they used it for compounding medicines. However, he begged and begged until they each let him have a small quantity. (For which they received no money) the result was that they were all arrested and kept in the yamen for five days. Then their case was gone into, and each was fined \$200, with 10 months imprisonment, the latter not to be served if they refrained from "selling poison for three years." (the poison has not been defined).

And all who are acquainted with the workings of inland China Law will not need to be told why, at the caprice of any petty policeman, they may at any time be called upon to do that 10 months and pay another fine such as those in power think fit and proper.

Yes, do away with extraterritoriality as soon as possible, but make sure that there is a long period of probation, as to the justice of the administration of the laws. Three generations, I would suggest, with an added 20 years for every proved case of miscarriage of justice.

On the authority of a lawyer here I am informed that 70 per cent. of all fines are the perquisite of the local officials, the remaining 30 going elsewhere.

BILL TO AVERT STRIKES FOR FIVE YEARS.

The text was issued on Armistice Day of the Industrial Armistice Bill, which proposes to avert strikes and lockouts for a period of five years from January 1st. It is presented to Parliament by Mr. Jesson, and its supporters include Mr. Soddon, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Clem Edwards. Trade arbitration boards and an Industrial Court of Appeal are suggested in the measure to deal with disputes.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1922.

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Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Whampoa
Peitaho	Nanking	Kowloon
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Taku	Kewkiang	Shamsui
Antung	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanning
Trade Cities	Shansi	Wuchow
Newchwang	Ichang	K'Chauwan
Dairen	Chungking	Pakhoi
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Chaoao	Ningpo	Lungchow
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Tientsin	Santsu	Hokow
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Vladivostok	Nicolajevsk	
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EAST COAST OF SUMATRA.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SQUADRON.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

OFFICERS OF COLIER & RIVER STEAMERS.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. OWNERS' OFFER TO THE MEN.

ATTITUDE OF THE MEN STILL IN DOUBT.

Yesterday the strike negotiations were advanced a further stage. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, issued to the seamen on strike a notice of which the following is an official translation:—

Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in the matter of a notice:

With reference to the recent strike of the seamen, the owners of the steamers are now willing to grant them an increase of wages at the following rates. The increase will be dated back to the 1st January this year. You seamen should go back to your steamers as soon as possible, and resume your work without any further delay. If you seamen still find any reason remaining for dissatisfaction (with the wages), the matter can be left to the arbitrators to consider and decide, but you seamen should no longer stop work and wait. This notice.

SCALE OF THE RATES OF INCREASE:

	Per cent.
Chinese River Steamers	25
Other Chinese Steamers, up to 1,000 D.W. tons	25
Canton, Hongkong, and Macao Steamboat Co. Steamers	15
Other British Companies River Steamers, taking the scale of Canton, Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. as base	15
Coasting Steamers	12
Japa Lines	12
Pacific Lines	12
European Lines	10
Australian Lines	10
1st day of January, 1922.	

This scale represents the fruits of the protracted conference of shipping companies' representatives, held on Monday. The notice was posted outside the Post Office Building and attracted a large crowd of Chinese readers throughout the day. It was also posted on every available verandah post outside the Seamen's Union office. Within a few hours Mr. Hallifax received a reply from the Union, roughly scribbled on a piece of paper, and he apparently regarded this as so far from being a reply to the shipowners' offer coming within the range of practical politics that he visited the Seamen's Union office to have a further parley with the men there.

A representative of the *Daily Press* was there seeking the men's views and he waited some time before he was admitted. The proceedings will be of interest as indicating the difficulties that those who are trying to bring the dispute to an end have to face.

Mr. Hallifax, accompanied by Mr. Lau, his interpreter, and Inspector Appleton, passed through the perspiring crowd of more than 100 men crowded into the dirty, little upper room to the imminent danger, one would suppose, of a floor collapse. Mr. Hallifax took his place near the window where broken panes let in a little welcome fresh air. It was apparent throughout the conference that the leaders of the strike are either in Canton or keep very much in the background. The only speakers were evidently of the rank-and-file.

"I have come here," said Mr. Hallifax, "because I do not think your leaders have explained to you fully the meaning of the notice published this morning—I do not believe they fully understand it themselves. I want no mistake about it and if, after I have finished, there is any question I shall be glad to answer it."

Copies of the shipowners' offer were then distributed, and Mr. Hallifax explained to the men that this was the last offer of the shipping companies, short of arbitration. It must not be thought that the men had only to make counter-proposals, one after another, and agreement would be found ultimately somewhere in between.

"If you don't go back to work on these terms now," continued Mr. Hallifax, "you will all just have to wait until the Arbitration Board has given some decision. That may take quite a long time; it may take a month or two months; it may take more—I don't know. You simply lose wages and get no advantage. If you go back now you get this increase offered by the shipping companies, dated back to January 1st, and, if that is not satisfactory you get what ever may be granted further by the arbitrators. If you stop work for any length of time, any re-arrangement of wages will not cover the time you are not working."

"If there is anything you want explained, ask it now," urged Mr. Hallifax. "I will stay until every man in the room has got the idea clear, but I am not coming again; the rest is your business." The men assured Mr. Hallifax that they knew of the alternative offer just made by their leaders, but no one present could state it clearly. Mr. Hallifax had one or two forward to state their views and if possible to make the situation clear to one in the hope that it might then become clear to all.

The men's view was thus expressed: "Not a single point in the owners' offer satisfies us." "The wages are not enough to live on."

Mr. Hallifax (to the whole body): Are you satisfied with this offer, or are you not? (Cries of "No.")

To inquire whether they were satisfied to have the question referred to a Board of Arbitration and would abide by the decision of the Board, no definite reply appeared to be forthcoming. The proposed constitution of the Board was explained, but the only comment was a cry by an oldish man (judging by the voice) that they abided by their original demand.

"Don't imagine," Mr. Hallifax added, "that the companies will do anything you want just because you stop work. They are not so anxious about this as I am. I think of you fellows out of work."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TRANSPORT "HIMALAYA."

The s.s. *Himalaya* is expected to sail with the Wiltshire Regiment at noon on Thursday January 28th. The following indulgence passengers have been granted passage:—To England: Major G. F. E. Rapson, D.S.O. 2/Wilt. Regt., Major R. P. Oliver, 2/Wilt. Regt., Mrs. A. W. Timmis (wife of Major A. W. Timmis, 2/Wilt. Regt.).

The following ship's staff is appointed:—O.C. Troops, Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham, 2/Wilt. Regt.; Ship's Adjutant, Capt. A. H. Bleckly, 2/Wilt. Regt.; Ship's Quartermaster, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. E. O'Hanlon, M.C., 2/Wilt. Regt.; Senior Medical Officer, Lieut. Col. R. T. Brown, R.A.M.C.; M.O. 1/c Troops, Capt. T. C. R. Archer, R.A.M.C.; Officer Room Assistants, L.-Sgt. D. G. Turner, R.A.S.C.; L.-Sgt. J. Horrocks, R.A.S.C.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. JORDAN.

A large gathering of Hongkong, Shanghai and other China friends attended the funeral on Friday, December 9th, of the late Dr. Gregory Paul Jordan, LL.D., who died after a short illness on December 4th at his residence, 230, St. James' Court, London, S.W. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Aldia, of St. Paul's Church, Portman Square (formerly of West China), and the hymns sung by the choir of the London College of Christies were "For ever with the Lord," and "Abide with me." The interment was made at Kensal Green Cemetery.

Included amongst the gathering were Mrs. Marion Jordan (widow), Mrs. Paul Jordan, Major John P. Jordan, R.G.A., and Mr. G. P. Jordan, nephews, the Misses Jordan and Mrs. Bannison (niece), Messrs. G. H. E. and F. P. D. Gasper, Rev. and Mrs. Scott Macpherson, Rev. Father Kelly, Dr. Ormsby, M.O.H. (Wigan, E.D.C. brother-in-law), Mrs. Paul Chamber, Mr. Donald McDonald, Mrs. Shelton Hooper, Mrs. Apert, Major and Mrs. J. H. Hope, Miss Balchaser, and Mrs. J. R. MacGregor, Mr. L. V. Lane, Mrs. Killard-Leavey, Mrs. Henry Mr. William Thompson, R.N. (Hongkong Water Police and representing the United Service Lodge of Freemasons, E.C. Chapin), Dr. Koch, Mr. M. F. Murray, Mr. N. F. Blanch, Mr. A. P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Barrett, Mrs. Walter Norfolk, Mrs. Harston Barrett, Mr. T. F. Hough, (Past District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, E.C.), Mr. Scott Harston, etc., etc.

Amongst the large number of beautiful wreaths were beautiful emblems from the widow, relatives, the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, E.C., (of which Dr. Jordan was a past prominent officer), the United Service Lodge 1341, E.C., the University of Hongkong (per Sir James and Lady Cartledge), Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (former Governor of Hongkong) and Lady May, Capt. and Mrs. C. Paul Chater, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crockett, Mrs. A. T. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Sir Newton and Lady Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ormiston, Mrs. Scott Harston, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Blanch, The Household, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mrs. Shelton Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baird, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. and Mrs. Killard-Leavey, Mrs. Edgar, Commander F. M. Hodgson, R.N., etc.

FUNERAL OF MRS. C. M. W. REYNOLDS.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, took place at Happy Valley last evening in the presence of a large number of sympathetic friends. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle. Six Sanitary Board officials, in uniform, acted as bearers from the hearse to the grave side. The immediate mourners were: Mr. Reynolds (husband), Mr. Cook (father), Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Pope. A large number of beautiful wreaths were sent bearing tokens of sympathy from the deceased lady's many friends.

Amongst the many who attended the funeral were: Mr. G. R. Sayer (Chairman of the Sanitary Board), Mr. J. S. McCallum (American Vice-Consul), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. J. E. Mackenzie (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon), Messrs. G. W. Avenell, Dickson, Higby, P. Heathcote, J. Johnson, G. Edwards, Hyde, W. Jackson, D. Tallum, W. Bailey, J. McKinley, J. Jack, H. Overy, V. C. Labrum, W. Pope, E. J. de Figueiredo, Chan Tso Hang, and others.

and of your wives and children. If you think you can yet better pay elsewhere for goodness' sake go. We don't want men here as pressed men. We are not going to force you to work for a wage you don't like. But if you don't want to work, don't prevent others who will. I have no more to say—the matter rests with you."

STEAMERS IN PORT.

There were 112 steamers aggregating 289,308 tons in the harbour at 1 p.m. yesterday. The river steamers which are all idle, are not included in these figures. A considerable number of the steamers are detained in port by the strike of seamen. The T.K.K. liner *Taiyo-maru* (formerly the German *Cap Finisterre*) was despatched at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan ports. She left without her usual complement of ninety Chinese cooks and stewards.

THE MEN'S COUNTER PROPOSAL.

Particulars of the men's reply to the owners' offer are as follows:—Taking the offer set out above, *ad verbatim*, the men ask 30.25 and 32.50 per cent in place of 25; 25 per cent in place of 15; 25 per cent in place of 12; 17.50 in place of 10; and 20 per cent in place of 10.

THE SANITARY BOARD. SENTIMENT AND CEMETERY MAINTENANCE.

NEW USE FOR BATH WATER AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

The question of the care of graves in Happy Valley again occupied the Sanitary Board yesterday when the Board, as the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax put it, credited the Government with having \$200 worth of sentiment per annum and rejected the suggestion by the Head of the Sanitary Department that a first charge of \$2 should be made in respect of all new graves in the Cemetery. The Board decided that eating-house licenses must not be given to new applicants if any part of the house concerned has "lining" and the question was asked whether the Peak Hotel was an "eating house" for the purposes of this rule. No definite answer could be given but the Hotel was mentioned again under the next item on the agenda,—"application to erect 100 water closets at the Peak Hotel." The principle was established that, providing the bath water is reserved for flushing, the Peak Hotel, and presumably Peak residences, may have "modern sanitary conveniences." Dr. Ozorio darkly hinted that if the water supply proved inadequate an epidemic of acutious baths would set in but the Director of Public Works thought this surreptitious method of calling upon the water supply could be guarded against.

THE CARE OF GRAVES.

As to the care of graves, the CHAIRMAN said the Secretary for Chinese Affairs had forwarded his reasons for opposing a charge for graves. They were (1) that the revenue would go into the general fund, (2) that there would be no guarantee that the money would be used for the care of graves, (3) that graves at present cared for by relatives might be left to the care of the Government and (4) that this was "such a trifling amount that we might credit the Government with having \$200 worth of sentiment per annum."

Mr. Sayer nevertheless put forward his proposal though he intimated that, in Parliamentary phrase, the Government whips would be taken off when the matter was put to the vote. He replied to the points raised, that the amount received could be earmarked for the care of graves; that relatives would not be deterred by charge of \$2 from continuing to tend graves they had cared for hitherto; also that the amount involved was not so trifling, seeing that 12 gardeners were permanently employed at the Colonial Cemetery. Considering that the Government had no money except that which came from the public it did not seem right that private individuals should be able to put up monuments of any kind they chose and leave them to be a permanent charge on the public.

In the ensuing discussion the Director of Public Works expressed the view that \$2 did not represent the cost of maintenance and either an adequate sum should be charged, or no charge at all should be made. Mr. Tso thought it unfair to tax new comers to the cemetery to repair the graves of those who had preceded them. The Colony should be able to shoulder the burden of maintaining the graves of those who had no relatives in the Colony. Mr. Tso supposed that they would be a small number.

The CHAIRMAN: The vast majority. He added, in reply to a question, that the number of new graves each year was about 50. Estimates recently received for repair of graves had been as high as \$800 a year.

IS THE PEAK HOTEL AN EATING-HOUSE?

In moving that no eating-house license be granted where any part of the premises has a ceiling, wall, or stair-lining, the CHAIRMAN mentioned that he had the support of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs in his proposal. The object was to prevent the dissemination of plague by rats, which, naturally, were attracted to eating-houses.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: Does the Peak Hotel come under the description of "eating-house?" The CHAIRMAN said he was not certain, but he suggested that the words "except with the specific approval of the M.O.H." might be added to the proposal and it was then carried.

FLUSH SYSTEM AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

As to the proposed extension of the flush system at the Peak Hotel, the CHAIRMAN asked if members were in favour; the M.O.H. offered no objection. The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: I think the suggestion made here is that bath water should be used for flushing. That is a perfectly sound idea and I should think would benefit the whole of the sanitary arrangements of the premises. I approve the principle but reserve the right, in another capacity, to see that a great quantity of soapy water continually going down one channel from 100 baths does not create a nuisance in place of the one avoided. I do not think it will, but it might under certain conditions. It is also necessary to see that the system does not lead to any contingent drawing upon the water supply.

Dr. Ozorio said that although he was in favour of extending the water carriage system, he did not see why the Peak Hotel should be the only place on the Peak allowed to use the water supply for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN: The public water supply is not being used.

Dr. Ozorio thought there was nothing to prevent the Hotel from drawing upon the mains if the bath water was found inadequate.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said provision could be made to prevent that but he thought the bath water would prove adequate. He could assure the Board that the Peak Hotel would not be treated differently from anyone else in the Colony.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON HONGKONG BANKS.

FORMER BANK EMPLOYEE CHARGED.

A Filipino named Basilio Yboa, formerly a bank clerk in the employ of the Asia Banking Corporation, Manila and at present unemployed, was charged, on remand, yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy, before Mr. Lindsell with forgery and false pretences. Six charges were preferred against the defendant. The two most important are that the defendant obtained, by false pretences, on June 20th, 1921, from the International Banking Corporation, a sum of \$4,500 U.S. currency, by forging a bill of exchange drawn by Feliciano Caber upon the Asia Banking Corporation, Hongkong, and that on or about June 22nd he obtained by false pretences from the Asia Banking Corporation in Hongkong a sum of \$8,500, by forging a bill of exchange drawn by Feliciano Caber upon the Asia Banking Corporation of New York to the order of the Asia Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

Mr. D. M. Biggar, Manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, is the complainant and Mr. Vaux, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. E. Hall represented the defendant and informed Mr. Lindsell that he would reserve his defence.

Mr. Vaux in opening the case said that he was not prepared to bring forward all the witnesses for the prosecution at the present hearing, as Mr. Brand, of the Asia Banking Corporation, Manila, had just arrived that morning. The story was that the defendant was for some time an employee of Asia Banking Corporation, at Manila, in the Letter of Credit Department. He was the No. 2 in that Department; the No. 1 was an American citizen. While he was in this employ a letter of credit dated May 12th found its way to Hongkong. The letter was drawn out in favour of Feliciano Caber. This letter of credit was drawn on two banks, the International Banking Corporation and the Banking of Asia. In the ordinary course of events a traveller's letter of credit is examined by the teller who then draws up a bill of exchange. A draft is then made out to the person who draws on the letter of credit. In this case the two drafts were drawn out—one for \$4,500 and the other for \$8,500. Both the drafts were signed by Feliciano Caber. The defendant was dismissed from his employment on June 15th. Very shortly after his dismissal he came to Hongkong, on June 9th, by the s.s. *Yusaku*. The first draft was paid on the 20th June and the 2nd was paid on 22nd June. The defendant left the Colony by the N.Y.K. steamer *Tanaka Maru* on the 30th June. The drafts took place during his stay in the Colony. The name of Feliciano Caber was not on the books of the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila. When the letter of credit reached the head office at New York the sum was debited to the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila. This was the first time that the fraud was discovered. The letter was numbered 1488 though the last number issued by the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila was 1406. The defendant had taken a blank letter numbered well in advance of those issued, in order that the fraud would not be detected for some time. The tellers who paid out the two amounts were prepared to swear as the identity of the defendant as the man who cashed the draft. The incident was distinctly remembered.

Mr. Harry Jefferson Koch, in charge of the Letters of Credit and Loans in the Hongkong office of the Asia Bank, stated that he remembered the accused visiting the Bank during the month of June, though he could not swear to the date. The visit was made during the morning and the accused was accompanied by another man who looked like a Filipino. He produced a letter of credit and said that he wished to draw money on it. As it appeared to be in order, witness asked how much he wished to draw. The accused said \$4,500 and that he wished to draw the amount in United States notes. This was in uncommon request. The draft was paid and sent to the Head Office at New York for clearance.

"Choa Man Cham then gave evidence as to the actual paying of the \$4,500. He noticed that the defendant took a long time to count the notes and also that his hands trembled as if excited. The whole transaction did not take over half an hour.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.

Dr. Ozorio: Is it hygienic to keep soapy water in tanks? The CHAIRMAN: I asked the M.O.H. that and he saw no objection. The application was granted. Dr. Ozorio did not vote.

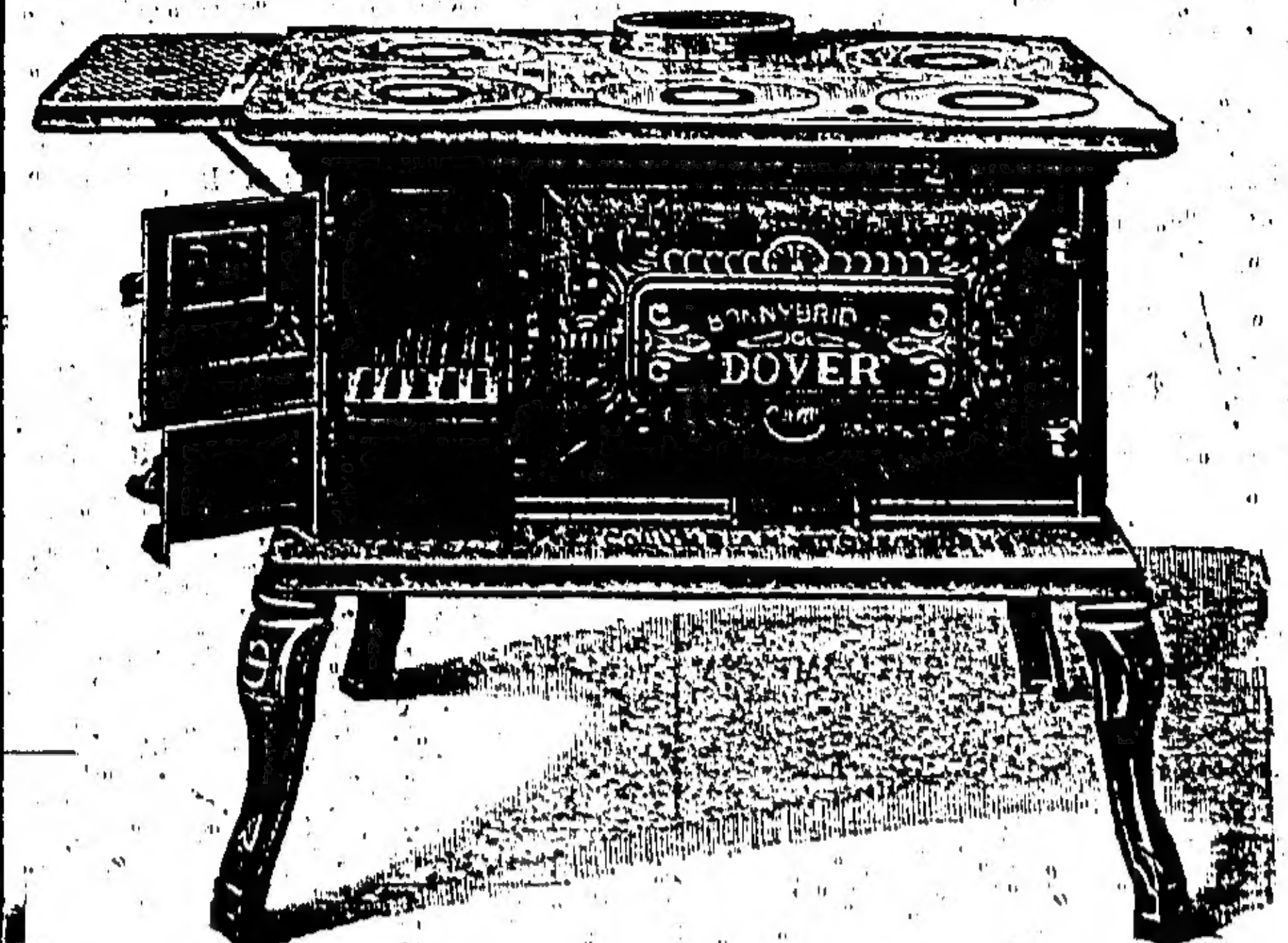
THE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN.

The CHAIRMAN read a statement from Dr. Woodman with regard to the vaccination campaign. This showed that the campaign started on January 2nd and in 14 days approximately 80,000 people were vaccinated. The Western district of Hongkong was practically completed and work was proceeding in the Eastern district. In Kowloon Peninsula, Tsaikotai, Hungnam, Yau-matvi and Samshui people were practically finished and vaccinating was being done in Mongkok. The pupils of all large schools and colleges were being vaccinated.

The members of the Board present were Mr. G. R. Sayer (Chairman), the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Hon. Mr. Chon Shou-sed, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Ozorio and Dr. Black.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE

FILTERS BATHS
RODGER'S CUTLERY.
KNIFE MACHINES, DEED BOXES.



"DOVER" COOKING STOVES

(SPARE PARTS IN STOCK)

PHONE 1741 HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS THAT THEY ARE REMOVING TO TEMPORARY PREMISES.

AT 5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

OPENING ON MONDAY 16th, JANUARY 1922.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR
FOR GENTLEMEN.

PRICE

\$15⁷⁵

(PER PAIR.)

These are worth \$21.50 to \$30.00 and are made in all leathers by leading American makers. BLACK and BROWN BOOTS, SHOES, BROGUES etc. at above clearing price of \$15.75.

BRITISH MADE

"SAXONE" and "KELTIC" Brands from \$18.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business from the 25th January to the 31st January inclusive (CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS). The Stations will also be closed on SUNDAY, the 12th February, 1922.
O. B. W. MOORE,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Chinese Customs in charge of the office.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1922. [243]

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921.

IN THE MATTER of the PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

PURSUANT to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Room M. 84, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1922, for the purpose of the liquidation of the Company. Dated this 17th day of January, 1922.
(Sgd.) A. O. YUK TOONG,
WONG TAT TONG
Liquidators. [244]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 28th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive. Dated this 18th day of January, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.
Agents. [245]

CITY HALL.

V. PIANO-RECITAL

given by

HARRY ORE.

on MONDAY, JAN. 23rd, at 5.30 P.M.

Bookings at Anderson's. [246]

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

SMOKING MIXTURES.

Special Reduction on the following well known brands:-

Bramble's Smoking Mixture	per doz	1.00
John Cotton's Med. Smoking Mixture	doz	1.00
Bramble's Medium	doz	1.10
Bramble's	doz	1.10
Farney's The Ideal	doz	1.20
Archer's Edinburgh	doz	1.10
Carroll's Crown	doz	1.30
Huggins	doz	90
Spinet Medium Mixture	doz	80

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"NAGAYA", January 22nd, 1922.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID

ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1922. [241]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PHEMIUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Jan., will be subject to rent.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th Jan., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 17th, 1922. [245]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
to the General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [201]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
to the General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [200]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [199]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1922. [198]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1922. [220]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA, HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the GUILD OFFICE, Sailors' Home, West Point, on WEDNESDAY next, 18th January 1922, at 8.00 P.M. in order to elect the Conveners of NORTHERN MEMBERS, who are hereby requested to assist us by their presence.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used

and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,

and

On approval Books.

FOR COLLECTORS

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post

Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG. [255]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW GRILL ROOM.

THE USUAL DINNER DANCE will not be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, January, 1922. [259]

NOTICE

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

BRITISH Subjects, resident in China, are hereby reminded that in terms of the China Order in Council of 1904 they are required to REGISTER themselves at H. B. M. CONSULATE GENERAL in January of each year.

J. W. JAMIESON,
Consul-General.
H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Canton, January 16, 1922. [257]

NOTICE

I HEREBY give notice that I have established myself as a CONSULTING and STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, Reinforced Concrete Expert, with Temporary Offices in Causeway Bay, Old Cotton Mills office. P. O. Box No. 598.

A special department is attached for designing and supplying of ready made reinforcements (any tonnage) with or without supervision of works under my responsibility.

L. GAIN,
Civil Engineer, E.T.F. (Paris)
[219]

G. R.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to distribute PRIZES on SATURDAY, January 21st, at 11.00 A.M. No Cards are being issued, but to all Parents and Guardians of Students, to Old Boys and others interested in the work of the School, a cordial invitation to honour us by their attendance on that date is extended.

BETRAM TANNER,
Headmaster.
[206]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1922.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES close on SATURDAY 21st instant at noon, and must be sent to the Jockey Club Rooms, 2A, Charter Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms (Hongkong Club Annex, Charter Road) or Messrs. Limited and Davis, Alexandra Buildings. [207]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Leaves are lying at this Office for

Boxes GK, GS, XL, LM, LN, LE, LT

LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NF, OG, PD,

FB, FG, A, AO

WANTED, a Peak House or Bungalow for summer months. Reply Box PL, c/o Daily Press Office. [18]

WANTED, a Daily Teacher for Lower School Subjects. Apply Hon. Secretary, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Kowloon. [19]

TO LET, a room flat from 1st February. Apply to Arratoon V. Apcar, 6, Des Vaux Road. [17]

A YOUNG MAN, capable of introducing business and with many years experience in an Import and Export firm seeks POSITION. Reply Box PK, c/o Daily Press Office. [16]

WANTED, a small furnished house (with grounds, if possible) at the Peak near Tram Station or at Upper Levels. Apply Box No. PL, c/o Daily Press Office. [12]

WANTED TO BUY.

ONE SECOND HAND PIANO, must be in good order and condition. Apply Box No. 223 c/o Daily Press Office. [223]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER.

OWING TO FALL IN PRICES

in Australia

we have reduced our

"DAISY" BUTTER to 21.10 per lb.

"DAISYMAID" " 1.00 " "

FURTHER REDUCTIONS ARE

ANTICIPATED

The above two brands have no rivals on the market.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

Seasonable Remedies

and Preventives

WATSON'S PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds & Bronchitis

in bottles \$1.00 & \$1.75

MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

for

Cold in the head & Catarrh

\$1.00 per bottle

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES.

for

Relaxed & Sore Throat.

50 cents per bottle

WATSON BU-PINE INHALANT.

for

Cold in the head &c.

50 cents per bottle

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

CHEMISTS.

Established 80 Years.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON-JARDINE.-At Glasgow, on Dec. 9th, DONALD MCLAREN NELSON, Hongkong, to JESSIE REID, daughter of late Wm. Jardine, Lockerbie, and Mrs. JARDINE, Glasgow.

DEATH.

FAWELL.-At Shanghai, on January 11th, RANSON AYLIE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. FAWELL, aged 5 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17th, 1922.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

THE recent absence of news in the cables regarding the unrest in Egypt must be regarded as "good news" as suggesting that the measures adopted by Field Marshal Viscount ALLENBY have been successful in suppressing the rioting which had developed out of the recent extremist agitation and convinced the turbulent element that the day has not yet come for the degree of independence that they seek for Egypt. Nobody needs to be told of the magnificent work which Great Britain has been doing in Egypt during the last half century, or of the great benefits which have accrued to the Egyptian people from the reforms in the government of the country that have been introduced. To what extent the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" is inspired among those who are engineering it by a longing for the old opportunities of extortion, or by an honest belief in the ability of the Egyptian people to carry on the government unassisted, is a question to which no single answer can be given. That there is much discontent in Egypt and a wide manifestation of a desire for independence cannot be disputed. Great Britain has been desirous of meeting these views as far as existing circumstances will allow. Important documents recently published by the Foreign Office in London respecting the negotiations with the Egyptian Delegation which abruptly terminated a little while ago make plain the

nature of the conflict of views. These documents embody a very firm assertion of British rights in Egypt and leave the Egyptian people in no doubt as to our policy, which Lord ALLENBY has more recently described in a public speech as "liberal, but firm." Under the draft convention which formed the basis of the recent negotiations Great Britain proposed to retain full liberty of action in regard to the disposition of her military forces in Egypt, and to maintain a large measure of control over Egypt's foreign relations, finance and judicial administration. To the proposals made, ANTY PASHA and his colleagues expressed the strongest opposition. They declared that the military clauses in the Convention represented, in effect, occupation pure and simple. As regards foreign relations, Egypt's rights, they complained, were to be so restricted as to be largely illusory, and the activities of the financial and judicial commissioners would involve interference with the whole internal administration. They assert, in short, that the proposals invest the draft, with the quality of an actual deed of guardianship, and hold that there can be no alliance save on the condition that it does not constitute for Egypt a permanent pact of subjection.

Lord ALLENBY's communication to the SULTAN is a conciliatory but firm reassertion of Britain's special rights and interests in Egypt, and an unequivocal declaration of her resolve effectively to maintain them. He recalls the services freely rendered to Egypt in the past, and the protection afforded her during the war, and reminds the SULTAN that now, as in the past, the British Empire has to shoulder ultimate responsibility for the defence of the country and the maintenance of internal order. It must also claim the exclusive right of tendering advice in matters of administration, finance, and the development of the judicial system. Until such time as Egypt's record gives confidence in her own guarantees, the Empire must maintain sufficient guarantees itself. Of these the first and foremost is the presence of British troops, and his Majesty's Government cannot waive or weaken it. The High Commissioner expresses regret at the rejection of proposals the objects of which, he says, have been gravely misunderstood. His Majesty's Government do not consider that they would be consulting Egypt's welfare by making concessions to extremist agitation; those who yield to it only make more necessary, and so prolong, those foreign sanctions which they denounce. Lord ALLENBY adds: "In these conditions, for Egypt's interest as much as their own, his Majesty's Government will continue unshaken in their aims as Egypt's advisers and trustees. They desire to see the work of Lord Cromer's generation completed, not recommenced. They do not aim at keeping Egypt in tutelage. On the contrary, they desire to fortify the constructive elements in Egyptian nationalism, to give them scope, and to bring nearer the full attainment of the national ideal. But they must insist on effective rights and powers to safeguard both Egypt's interests and their own until the Egyptian people have shown the capacity themselves to preserve their country from internal disorder and its inevitable corollary, the intervention of foreign Powers." Egypt—the Suez Canal—is, of course, the gateway to India and the East, and Britain's responsibility for keeping that gateway open to the trade of the world is at once the explanation and the justification of her policy in Egypt.

General Baron Tanaka, the Minister of War, is going to the Philippine Islands this month to return the visit of Governor-General Wood to Japan.

On the night of the 15th-16th inst., a Chinese, states that his house 125, Lai Chi Kok Road, was entered by thieves who stole jewellery, valued at \$1,920.50, and clothing and money valued at about \$200.

Among the passengers departing by the Egypt this morning is Mr. T. E. Winfield (Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegram Co.) who has been transferred to Singapore.

Peace and order are stated to have been restored throughout the province of Shensi by the operations of the Chinese Army which has dispersed the troops of the deposed Tsuchun and caused the flight of the late Tsuchun from the province.

Mr. H. T. Jackman, Second Assistant Director of Public Works, returned from leave by the Nagoya yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Jackman.

There is complaint in Canton of rapidly rising house rents and it is stated that the Municipal Government is contemplating measures to check the avarice of the landlords.

By a decision of the court, at Manila, the Hotel de France Co. is required to pay to Antonio Garcia Palomar, formerly manager of the hotel, the sum of 12,000 pesos as damages for wrongful dismissal.

At a representative meeting of the National Free Church Council, held in the Memorial Hall, London, on December 2nd, the Council determined to give their support to the crusade against child-slavery in Hongkong.

Telegrams for all places in Europe and America via the Atlantic are subject to heavy delay owing to the interruption of two of the Eastern Company's Red Sea cables. The route to America via the Commercial Pacific cable is also interrupted. Telegrams are being forwarded via the Atlantic.

It is understood, says the Canton Times, that President Sun will soon hold a "Votive Ceremony" before the grand army which will soon be on its way northward. Many members of the Kwangtung Red Cross Association were sent by General Chen Ching-ming to Kwelin on the 13th inst.

In connection with the visit to Singapore of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, it is proposed to hold a two-day Race Meeting on Saturday, the 1st and Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, under the auspices of the Straits Racing Association, for which purpose the Committee of the Singapore Sporting Club have lent the Race Course.

Although the Directors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have offered a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest of the pirates who held up and looted their steamer *Wangley* recently, and asked the Ministry of the Navy (Beijing), Governor Chen of Kwangtung and the Tsuchun of Fukien to assist in the matter, there is no news yet that any of the pirates have been captured.

A obituary notice of the late Dr. G. P. Jordan, received from England, mentions something that was not mentioned locally. It was his great interest in photography. Dr. Jordan was an expert in this art, and exhibited at the Royal Photographic Society's shows. "He actually taught the leading photographer in the Colony his art." The science of electricity was another hobby of the doctor's.

Last week there was only one case of small-pox in the Colony. The patient, a Chinese, succumbed. There were five cases of plague and three deaths, two of enteric, one of paratyphoid fever and three of cerebro-spinal fever. One enteric patient, a Chinese, died and two deaths also occurred from influenza. In the forty-eight hours following the compilation of the last weekly report the only additional case was one of small-pox (imported).

A Chinese passenger on the s.s. *Hoegier State* was fined \$100 by Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for having in his unlawful possession one new Colt revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition. A sergeant of the Water Police stated that the revolver was found in a basket, containing soap, covered with matting, which was carried by the man. The defendant said that he was asked to carry the basket by two fellow passengers whom he could not trace. He admitted that the revolver was found in the basket. The revolver and ammunition were confiscated.

DEPARTURE OF LT-GENERAL SIR G. M. KIRKPATRICK.

There will be a public leave-taking, this morning, of Lieut-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., with Lady Kirkpatrick and the Misses Kirkpatrick, sails for England by the P. & O. s.s. *Egypt*. They will leave Murray Pier at 10 o'clock. During their stay of less than a year in the Colony Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick have won the esteem of all who know them and their daughters' artistic accomplishments and interest in sport have made them, too, very popular.

A guard of honour will be mounted at Murray Pier this morning by the 2nd Battalion, the Wiltshire Regiment, whose band will also be in attendance. No doubt there will be a large attendance of leading residents to say "good-bye" to the party.

Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., succeeds to the China Command from to-day. Sir John and Lady Fowler have taken up their residence at Headquarters House.

A farewell order to the troops of the station issued yesterday said:—"Lieut-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, in vacating the Command of His Majesty's Troops in South China, desires to convey to all ranks his high appreciation of their soldierly behaviour, good conduct and steady progress during his tenure of Command. He wishes all

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENT.)

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.
UNDERSTANDING REACHED REGARDING KIAOCHOW.

WASHINGTON, January 17th.

A communique states: An understanding has been reached regarding the transfer of the Kiaochow Administration to China. The Sino-Japanese Conference has begun discussion of the mines question.

MEANING OF "THE OPEN DOOR."

LATER.

The Far Eastern Committee has decided to postpone consideration of Japan's Twenty-one Demand Treaty until the Shantung controversy is settled. The Committee adopted the Chinese tariff argument and then proceeded with a general discussion of the policy of the "Open Door" with the object of bringing about a clearer understanding with regard to the meaning of the term. It is understood that Mr. Hughes discussed specifically the "open door" policy pursued by Secretary Hay twenty years ago. It is stated that Mr. Hughes's policy exemplifies wiping out all spheres of influence in China as one of the essentials. The British Delegation spoke favourably on general principles and some other Delegations also agreed on the principles. The Japanese Delegation did not express any opinion. Mr. Hughes, defining American policy, said the U.S. Government never associated itself with any arrangement seeking to establish special rights and privileges in China.

REVISION OF CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, January 17th.

A communique detailing the agreement regarding the revision of the Chinese customs tariff, to make the rates equivalent to five per cent, says: The Commission shall meet at Shanghai on the earliest practicable date to effect the revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last Revision Commission. It shall comprise representatives of the nine Powers and representatives of any other Powers recognized by the Powers at the present Conference who have treaties with China providing for tariff on imports and exports, not exceeding five per cent, ad valorem, and who desire to participate in the revision shall proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to its completion in four months. The revision of the tariff shall take effect as soon as possible, but not before two months after its publication by the Revision Committee.

U.S. GOVERNMENT'S PURPOSE.

LATER.

Mr. Hughes added that the purpose of his Government was neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of foreign interests, any superior rights respecting commercial or economic development in designated regions of China, or which would seek to create such a monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise.

EARLIER CABLES.

The Chamber of Mines has agreed to a conference with seven representatives from each side. The meeting will be held forthwith.

The essential services on the reef continue to work well under the mines officials, except at the Kleinfountain Old Apex No. 7, and Modder East where flooding has started.

THE NAVAL TREATY ALMOST COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

The naval treaty is now complete except for certain small points on which the Japanese delegation is awaiting final instructions from Tokyo.

Meanwhile the conference to-day resumed discussion of Far Eastern questions and the nine power committee meets in the afternoon for the first time.

ALLIED DEBT FUNDING BILL.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE'S MODIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has approved the allied debt funding bill with a few modifications, notably elimination of the original provision fixing the rate of interest at not less than five per cent.

The Senate has adopted Senator McCormick's resolution (similar to that of Mr. Reavis cabled on January 3rd) asking the State Department to furnish information regarding the financial affairs of the European governments, especially concerning expenditure for military purposes.

MISSION TO TIBET.

FULL AGREEMENT REACHED BUT NO TREATY MADE.

LONDON, January 16th.

Mr. Charles Bell has returned to England. Interviewed by Reuters with regard to his mission to Tibet in November of 1920, he pointed out that his mission reached agreement on all outstanding political questions but no treaty was made because none was desired. He emphasized that nothing was done to conflict with the legal aspirations of China.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.
A PERFECT FUROR OF ENTHUSIASM.

MADRAS, January 17th.

Today is the half-way time mark of the Prince of Wales's India tour and it finds him starting a long trek right through central India up into the heart of Cashmir. The Prince spent the morning snipe shooting on the Ghats, thirty miles from Madras, returning to attend the races in the afternoon. After dining at the Madras Club he left for Bangalore. His progress to the Central Station was impeded by a perfect furor of enthusiasm.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.
VINDICATION OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, January 17th.

The clash between the civil and military authorities in Spain, which evoked the recent crisis, resulted in the vindication of the former. All officers' committees of the so-called juntas, have now signified submission to the constituted authority whereupon the Maura Cabinet, including Lacierva, has agreed to remain in office.

DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS.

LORD CURZON AND M. POINCARÉ CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Anglo-French diplomatic discussions have already started. In a cordial interview Lord Curzon and M. Poincaré discussed Franco-British problems, particularly the Eastern question. They agreed that a solution of the latter ought not to be deferred until the end of the winter when melting snows will permit of the resumption of the Turco-Greek hostilities.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

GERMANY INVITED TO SEND DELEGATES.

BERLIN, January 17th.

The Italian Ambassador, in accordance with the decisions at Cannes, has formally invited Germany to send delegates to the Genoa Economic Conference on March 28th.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINE STRIKE.

HOPES OF SETTLING THE COAL DISPUTE.

JOHANNESBURG, January 17th.

An official message states that, as a result of this morning's conference between the Chamber of Mines and the Industrial Federation, it is hoped that proposals will be submitted resulting in a settlement of the coal dispute.

EARLIER CABLES.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WORKING WELL.

JOHANNESBURG, January 16th.

The Chamber of Mines has agreed to a conference with seven representatives from each side. The meeting will be held forthwith.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE HAGUE, January 16th.

The Government has nominated Mr. Nolens, professor at the Amsterdam University and Mr. Foy, professor at Delft as assessors of the court of international justice to deal with cases arising out of labour questions.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE.

PARIS, January 16th.

It is stated that one of the first measures by the new Government will be a bill relating to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the nature of which is not at present indicated.

RUM RUNNING AEROPLANE.

MEXICAN BORDER CAPTURE OF SMUGGLERS.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

Great activity among smugglers led to a search by prohibition authorities which resulted in the seizure of a rum running aeroplane on the Mexican border and freight consisting of 120 bottles of liquor.

ARRESTS IN INDIA.

AN ILLEGAL CALCUTTA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, January 17th.

The Chairman and 133 others were arrested when a local congress attempted to hold meetings in contravention of the Government notification.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.
PERSONNEL OF THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, January 16th.

The new Cabinet has virtually been formed. The Premiership and Foreign Affairs will be in the hands of M. Poincaré; Vice-Premiership and Justice, M. Barthou; Interior, M. Maunoury; Finance, M. Delastoye; War and Pensions, General Maginot; Education, M. Leon Berard; Public Works, M. Le Troquer; Commerce, M. Dior; Agriculture, M. Oberor; Labour, M. Alexandre Berard; Navy, Admiral Raiberti; Colonies, M. Sarraut; Liberated Regions, M. Heibal. M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George talked on pending questions. They will take measures to continue conversations after Mr. Lloyd George's arrival in London. —Havas.

LATER.

The Ministry of M. Poincaré has been definitely constituted as previously indicated, except in regard to M. Alexandre Berard, who withdrew.

M. Albert Peyronnet becomes Labour Minister and M. Paul Strauss Minister of Hygiene. The Under Secretaries of State are M. Colrat, Presidency Council; M. Rio, Maritime Marine; M. Paul Lafont, Post and Telegraph Department; M. Laurant Eynac, Aeronautic Department; M. Vidal, Technical Teach. The High Commissioners have been suppressed. —Havas.

NEW TURBINE STEAMERS.

FOR MESSRS. HOLT'S FAR EASTERN SERVICES.

LONDON, January 16th.

The turbine cargo steamer *Diomed*, built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company has been launched. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 10,000 and will probably sail in the spring. The same firm has also ordered an 11,000 ton twin screw turbine cargo and passenger boat for its Far Eastern Service from Messrs. Cammell Lairds.

AMERICAN IMPORT DUTIES.

NEW ASSESSMENT BASIS TENTATIVELY AGREED.

WASHINGTON, January 17th.

Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have tentatively agreed that the basis for assessing import duties should be the American wholesale price at the time the article was shipped to America.

BOXING.

DICK SMITH DEFEATS ALBERT LLOYD.

LONDON, January 17th.

At the National Sporting Club in a twenty round match for £250 Dick Smith, ex-cruiser weight champion of Britain, defeated Albert Lloyd, Australian cruiser-weight champion, on points.

IRISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN CASTLE DEPARTMENTS TAKEN OVER.

LONDON, January 16th.

The departments of Dublin Castle were formally handed over to the provisional government by Lord Fitzalan on behalf of the King in Privy Council to-day.

YESTERDAY'S MOTOR CASES.

SPEEDING IN CHATHAM ROAD.

The following motor offences were heard before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy yesterday:

SPEEDING IN CHATHAM ROAD.

H. Davis was charged with driving his motor-cycle, No. 30, in Chatham Road recklessly, or negligently, or at a speed dangerous to the public at 8.40 a.m., on January 7th.

Mr. Davis in answer to the charge said that he speeded up to get past a troop of Indians. He could not say at what speed he was travelling.

A Police Sergeant said the speed was 20 miles an hour.

Traffic Inspector Garrod said that an Indian regiment was marching along Chatham Road in platoon formation. Instead of stopping the defendant rushed between the two companies of soldiers at great risk to the men.

The Magistrate pointed out that the offence took place in a controlled area and imposed a fine of £10.

LAW MADE FOR THE PUBLIC PROTECTION.

The driver of motor truck No. 533, belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was charged with passing a stationary tramcar on the Praya East opposite Tin Lok Lane.

The driver said that the motorman of the tram signalled to him to pass.

Mr. Lindsell: The motorman does not administer the law. The law is made to protect the public and not for motorman to do as they please.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

It is stated that, on Monday evening two robbers armed with revolvers entered the Yee Koo money changer's shop at 406, Shanghai Street, held up the staff, consisting of the accountant named Wong Cheong and two *foks*, broke open a drawer and stole \$54. A *foke* who escaped to the kitchen blew a police whistle and the robbers decamped without making any further search.

On Monday at 8 p.m. it is reported that eight Chinese armed with knives entered a match at Chan Suk Moi village on the Tai Po Road occupied by a gardener, four *foks*, and two women. After tying up the five men the robbers ransacked the shed and made off with \$60 in money and clothing valued at \$23.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1921.

The following results have been issued by the Senate:—

The following candidate having previously matriculated is now qualified to enter the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Hongkong.

Candidate No. 582.—S. M. Gywe.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1921.

No.

140.—James Kotwall, Diocesan Boys' School.

141.—Ernest Francis Fincher (Dist. Arithmetic, Mathematics), Diocesan Boys' School.

142.—William A. Young Saye (Dist. Arithmetic, Physics, Drawing, Mechanics), Diocesan Boys' School.

143.—Yuen Kwok Huen (Dist. English), Diocesan Boys' School.

144.—Stainer Gifford, Diocesan Boys' School.

145.—Wu Cheung King (Dist. Arithmetic, Mathematics), Queen's College.

146.—To Lai Him (Dist. Arithmetic, Mathematics, Mechanics), Diocesan Boys' School.

147.—Francis Quie Chan (Dist. Arithmetic), Diocesan Boys' School.

148.—Lee Shui Kai (Dist. Physics), Diocesan Boys' School.

149.—Kwok Hing Sum, Diocesan Boys' School.

150.—Philip Mooney, Diocesan Boys' School.

151.—Edward Shea (Dist. Mechanics), Diocesan Boys' School.

152.—Ng Chun Shing (Dist. Arithmetic), Diocesan Boys' School.

153.—Wong Ching Tung, Diocesan Boys' School.

154.—Peter Pau (Dist. Arithmetic, Mathematics, Mechanics), Diocesan Boys' School.

155.—Francis Cheung, Diocesan Boys' School.

156.—Henry Charles Bough, Diocesan Boys' School.

157.—Charles Lawrence Becker, Diocesan Boys' School.

158.—Woo Kar Hok, St. Stephen's College.

159.—Tang Wah Kit, St. Stephen's College.

160.—Lee Kwok Cheung, St. Stephen's College.

161.—Mak Kok Ping, St. Stephen's College.

162.—Chi Kuen, St. Stephen's College.

163.—Hui Han Lay, St. Stephen's College.

164.—Hung Hui Chen, St. Stephen's College.

165.—Tang Wah Shin, St. Stephen's College.

166.—Hung Hui Chang, St. Stephen's College.

167.—Lam Chiu Leong, St. Stephen's College.

168.—Alexander Robert James White, St. Joseph's College.

169.—Sylvester Copsey, St. Joseph's College.

170.—Antonio Pedro Gan de Gay, St. Joseph's College.

171.—B. J. Campos (Dist. Spanish), St. Joseph's College.

172.—A. J. Brown, St. Joseph's College.

173.—James Braga (Dist. English, Stenography), St. Joseph's College.

174.—P. Soutrenon (Dist. French), St. Joseph's College.

175.—M. A. Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.

176.—M. Silva (Dist. English), St. Joseph's College.

177.—J. A. Montalto, St. Joseph's College.

178.—R. A. Silva, St. Joseph's College.

179.—A. Stanislas (Dist. French, Drawing), St. Joseph's College.

180.—G. F. d'Aquino, St. Joseph's College.

181.—F. Epitola (Dist. Book-keeping), St. Joseph's College.

182.—Cesarin Maria Haughton, St. Joseph's College.

183.—H. J. Grace, St. Joseph's College.

184.—C. A. Noronha, St. Joseph's College.

185.—C. Remedios, St. Joseph's College.

186.—N. Trambitzky (Dist. Russian), St. Joseph's College.

187.—John Y. Sunna, St. Joseph's College.

188.—F. G. Barros, St. Joseph's College.

189.—A. V. Gozano, St. Joseph's College.

190.—C. S. Angeles, St. Joseph's College.

191.—A. P. de Silva, St. Joseph's College.

192.—D. P. Xavier, St. Joseph's College.

193.—Julius Holm, St. Joseph's College.

194.—Luo Him Sau (Dist. Arithmetic), St. Joseph's College.

195.—Mak Chin Poy, St. Joseph's College.

196.—Ernest H. Marriot, St. Joseph's College.

197.—Valentin Maria Xavier, St. Joseph's College.

198.—Carlos Henrique Rodrigues, St. Joseph's College.

199.—U Chau Kwong, St. Joseph's College.

200.—Fung Tak Yiu, Luke, St. Joseph's College.

201.—Man Koon Ying, St. Joseph's College.

202.—Chan Wah, St. Joseph's College.

203.—M. Fishman, St. Joseph's College.

204.—Young Kong Low, St. Joseph's College.

205.—Mok Hing Fai, St. Joseph's College.

206.—John Fung Tak Chiu, St. Joseph's College.

207.—Pedro Nolasco da Silva (Dist. English), St. Joseph's College.

208.—Kong Chak Chi, St. Joseph's College.

209.—Ng Ying Lok, St. Joseph's College.

210.—Marius Woo, St. Joseph's College.

211.—John Acker, St. Joseph's College.

212.—Ignatius Tang Eze Wing, St. Joseph's College.

213.—Che Sik Wing, St. Joseph's College.

214.—Cesar Augusto Cunha, St. Joseph's College.

215.—Kwok Lun Ying, St. Joseph's College.

216.—Chan Kai Man, St. Joseph's College.

217.—Leung Yuen Chun, (Dist. Arithmetic), St. Joseph's College.

218.—Khurshedji Pestonji Cooper, St. Joseph's College.

219.—Tsung Kwong Ming, Ying Wah College.

220.—Mok Cheuk Wing, Ying Wah College.

221.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

222.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

223.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

224.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

225.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

226.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

227.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

228.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

229.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

230.—Yee Shiu Koo, Ying Wah College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUILDING FACILITIES AND OVERCROWDING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Allow me the liberty to take up a small space in your valuable column.

Certainly the questions asked by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird and the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., in the Legislative Council Meeting held yesterday, the 16th January, 1923, about the Building Facilities and Overcrowding are most beneficial to the Government and the people, but would it not be more beneficial if the Government, in order to prevent overcrowding, would grant more facilities to the people? If, for example, when a public road is to be constructed in a site the Government were to take into consideration what people are paying for a piece of land, will it not be a greater inducement for people to build more tenement houses if the Government allowed them reasonable compensation for the constructing of that Road?—Yours faithfully,

W. K.

SHIP'S ENGINEER'S FROLIC AT HONGHOM.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

William Bell, third engineer, of the *Lindsay Moller*, was charged before Mr. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with disorderly behaviour in Cooke Street, Honghom, and also with assaulting an Indian police constable in the execution of his duty.

The defendant admitted that he was drunk and could not remember what had happened.

Inspector Aris said that when the constable spoke to the defendant he was hit on the nose. A struggle ensued and after some trouble the constable took the defendant to the Honghom police station. The constable's clothing was smeared with mud as a result of the struggle.

For being disorderly the defendant was fined \$5 and for assaulting the constable a fine of \$15 was imposed.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese who was suspected of being in illegal possession of arms objected to being searched by a Chinese constable and when an attempt was made to carry out the search he assaulted the constable. A charge of assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty was brought against the man yesterday at the Magistracy.

The constable told Mr. Lindsell that an informant pointed out the defendant as a man who was carrying arms. He stopped the defendant and said he wanted to search him. The defendant objected to being searched. Witnesses proceeded to search one of his two companions whereupon the defendant struck the constable on the hand and at the same time gave him a blow on the side. His companions assisted in the assault. Witness blew his whistle and Sergt. Wilson came to his assistance.

The defendant's excuse was that the constable put his hand into his pocket and removed a bank-note which he snatched from the constable who then hit him with his truncheon.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

433.—Tam Oi Ngan (Dist. Biblical Knowledge), Italian Convent.

434.—Carmen Xavier, Italian Convent.

435.—Lorena Talmage (Dist. Spanish History), Italian Convent.

436.—Cecilia Horley, Italian Convent.

437.—Irene Rapp (Dist. Geography), Diocesan Girls' School.

438.—Sui Ngo Lam, Beatrice (Dist. Needlework), Diocesan Girls' School.

439.—Gertie Alison Tyson, Diocesan Girls' School.

440.—Alice Hung Yung Lam, Diocesan Girls' School.

441.—Lillian Kew (Dist. Needlework), Diocesan Girls' School.

442.—Pansy Wong (Dist. Needlework), Diocesan Girls' School.

443.—Olivia Maria Barretto (Dist. English, Needlework), Diocesan Girls' School.

444.—Daisy Pong, Diocesan Girls' School.

445.—Helen Lam, Diocesan Girls' School.

446.—Violet Katherine Chan, Diocesan Girls' School

BOTTLED IN ENGLAND



Ross's
"R" BRAND
PILSENER
BEER

PER DOZEN PINTS

\$4.00

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO CLUBS AND HOTELS

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, December 5th.
The Salon d'Automne is always an event in the artistic and social world of Paris because it is here that the very elite of these two sets congregates daily during the months of November and December. The Salon d'Automne is also an event in the fashion world of Paris, because it is here that the very latest creations destined to influence fashions during this and coming seasons are paraded by the big designers. Special matinees are held for the showing off of these models in the bijou theatre, within the Grand Palais, and as much importance is attached to them as to the matinees arranged for the display of modern literature, the viewing of modern dancing and dramatic art, and the hearing of modern music. The theatre is always packed with an audience composed of three hours in rapt attention gazing on mannequin after mannequin as she glides on and off the stage to the sounds of soft music.

Last week the exhibitors were Jeanne Dasso, Francis, Jolyse and Margaine-Lacroix, the latter in conjunction with Mme. Ehrenbourg-Mannati, a Russian refugee, responsible for the launching of the most exquisite designs decorated with embroidered stencil work. The hints to be gained from the parade were invaluable for those who are anxious or obliged to follow fashion changes closely, because they indicated very definitely the trend of that fickle jade's footsteps.

I wrote some weeks back of the obvious effort being made by designers, through the medium of the stage, to influence women to give up wearing so much black. This was further evidenced at the Salon d'Automne, when the only black dresses shown were those chosen on purpose to act as a foil to the better displaying of some extra gorgeous coat. The place of black seems to have been taken by brown—not nigger, but a real rich golden brown. With this colour is invariably allied a lining or touches of orange. These two colours were more frequent than any others, and it would seem as though designers are anxious to proclaim them the fashionable colours for the season.

Day and evening coats were, almost without exception, in brown cloth lined with orange crepe Roman or satin, and trimmed with bands of fur. A most lovely reversible evening model was in golden brown chiffon velvet with a lining of exquisite figured velvet in a rich tangerine shade, which made even this audience of sophisticated Parisians gasp with admiration when the mannequins wearing it appeared on the stage. This coat followed what appears to be a general line of being loose-fitting above the waist and closing in round the hips and thighs. Usually, there are no sleeves, but if there are they are never wide and fit in to the side of the coat raglan fashion, so as to melt into the line of the coat and be hardly perceptible. The collar was a wide band of fur, and the roll-back one, and in front and on the right side towards the base were two silken cords with tassels, which hung down so as to add a necessary balance to a perfect line.

The day coats are not quite so bulky as the evening ones, but all fit in very closely to the figure below the waist, and the dominant features are long and very wide bell-shaped sleeves finished with deep bands of fur. Some of these bands form a bell effect that reaches from the wrist to the elbow. One coat had sleeves finished with a deep band of fur that must have been at least three quarters of a yard long; when the mannequin folded her hands in front, these two straight pieces fell down and covered all the front of her dress like an apron. Many of the coats mould the figure and have a girdle which slants and fastens low down on the hip, on the left side for preference.

Where black is used it is always in conjunction with red. One black garbardin dress had a red lacquer girdle and bell sleeves which were formed of layers of red-Georgette, and monkey fur from the elbow to the wrist. A black coat had pippings of red and a rich lining of red brocade. When black is not lightened by the addition of red, it is because the designer preferred to use jet instead. The few black evening dresses shown were profusely trimmed with embroidered jet motifs and strands and loops of jet; one handsome model showed an entire over-dress of jet fringe.

Jet, as an ornament, is as popular as ever it was, and this is not to be wondered at, seeing the clever and effective use the Parisian designers put it to. A jade evening "chemise" dress was so plainly made that it would have passed unnoticed but for the addition of a huge jet ornament catching the folds at one side of the hip, and a series of four or five strands of jet caught to each wrist and looping over the shoulders behind the neck. The addition of the jet in this manner changed this dress into a pure masterpiece of its kind.

One designer had taken a black cloth walking coat and embroidered the blouse part and front of skirt part with cut jet studs. One dinner dress, that was a composition of both red and jet, with black was a model showing a black jet over-dress slit at the sides to show panels of black satin lined with red, a touch of red at the waistline and a band of embroidered in red silk and jet in the hair completed the ensemble.

Another feature that was very noticeable was the care with which the ornamentation figuring on the dress was continued where possible in the hair. Thus, if jet trimmed the dress, bands of jet or a dainty jet and tulle theatre hat was worn on the head; if diamonds sparkled on the dress, bands of diamonds or a Juliet cap of diamonds sparkled in the hair; if silver or gold tissue formed the principal motif of the dress, a decorative band of gold or silver tissue, the forehead of gold or silver tissue, ribbon were twisted through the hair, or a turban of this same tissue was worn. White and cream seem to be coming back into favour again, and many of the most dainty evening and dinner gowns shown were in ivory or cream-satin. The

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 15th, 1923. [593]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, AND PENANG

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 20th, 1923, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1923. [511]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. are instructed to sell the

all "KAMMA"

as she now lies in the Typhoon Refuge at Yeamah.

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

TUESDAY,

the 24th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m.

IN ONE LOT

at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers now nearing completion. For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lambert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars Apply to MESSRS. J. J. JONSON, STOKES & MASTER.

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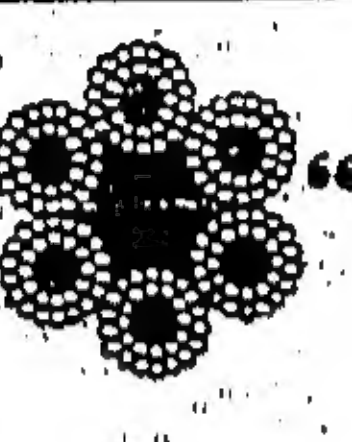
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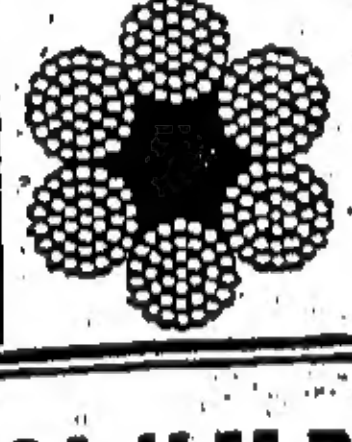
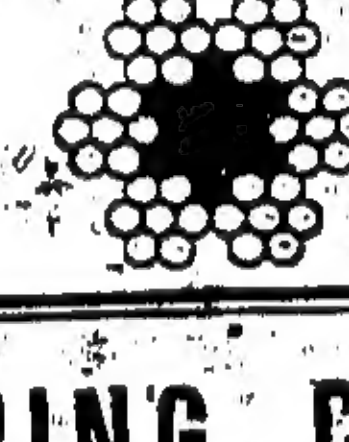
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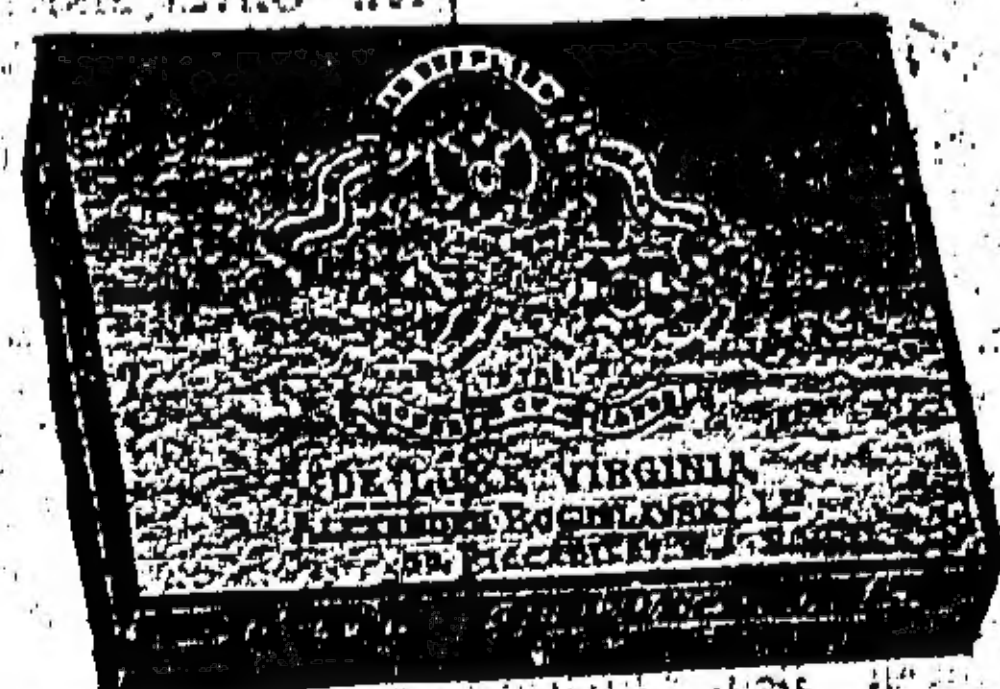
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FOR SHANGHAI.

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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTES.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 18th Jan. 1922.
S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 22nd half of Feb.
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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang,
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MITSUBISHI MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
BADO MARU ... Friday, 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**LIMA MARU ... Friday, 30th Jan.
MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Feb.**LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.**

MALACCA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Middle of Feb.

NEW YORK via Suez.**BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPS.**

KANAGAWA MARU ... End of Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

WAKABA MARU ... Tuesday, 31st Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Jan.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

INABA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.

MAYKASHEI MARU (calling Moji) ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

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For Telephone Nos. 292 & 293**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**
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FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 19th Jan.

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Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Strand, West.
Tel. No. 155.
S. MITARAI, Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**MURDER MYSTERY IN
GERMANY.**
"HYPNOTIC INFLUENCES"

A murder mystery of a singular character and of very unusual psychological interest came up for judicial investigation on December 15th, at Hirschberg, in Silesia. The superficial facts of the case are briefly as follows. The tragedy took place on February 14th last in the Schloss Kleppelawort, the modern mansion of a manorial estate in one of the picturesque valleys of Lower Silesia. Two young girls of the family did not appear to lunch, and a maid was sent to call them from a room where they were supposed to be engaged in some joint amusement. She found them both lying on the floor bleeding from bullet wounds, one dead and the other in the last agony. The elder of the two victims was Doerthe Boerbeck, 18 years of age. She was the owner of the chateau, and is said to have been one of the richest heiresses in Silesia. Her bright, sunny nature and kindness of heart over more than millions of marks had made her popular among the peasant population for miles around. The other victim was her cousin, Ursula Schudenspon, aged 13. She was shot through the head, and the revolver from which the fatal bullet had been discharged lay beside her body. In the pocket of her dress was found a letter addressed to "Granny," in which were the words, "Doerthe will not trouble you any more." It was also stated in the letter that the writer had taken the pistol out of one of her father's drawers.

These circumstances suggested that Ursula had killed her cousin and then committed suicide. Even so, the tragedy would have been sufficiently remarkable, but what might be considered an adequate motive was present in the fact that Doerthe was on very bad terms with her grandmother, between whom and Ursula the tenderest relations existed. The younger girl was also of an overwrought and hysterical disposition, and might conceivably have thought she was doing her grandmother a service by killing her cousin. However, a very brief investigation led the police to take into custody on the charge of double murder Ursula's stepfather, Peter Grupe, who was also living in the chateau at the time. He is a man of 27, of interesting antecedents. Beginning life as a mason, Grupe worked his way up to the position of an architect, and married Ursula's mother, whose first husband was killed under somewhat mysterious circumstances while he was shooting. One of the indirect grounds of suspicion against Grupe is that his wife disappeared unaccountably about a year ago, and was not to be found. According to his own account, she ran off with an actor to America, and letters announcing her intention to go to that country were at the time received by various members of the family. During the war Grupe lost an arm. He is described as a big, blond, well-built man of self-possessed demeanour, with polished manners, and carefully attired in fashionable garments.

The question arises what motive Grupe could have had for murdering his stepdaughter and her cousin, and here we come upon the most curious feature in this strange case. For every one of the main links in the chain of evidence the prosecution appears to rely on the alleged fact that Grupe possessed irresistible hypnotic powers over women. On the death of Doerthe and in the absence of her aunt, Ursula's mother, the Kleppelawort estate reverted to the grandmother of the two girls, Frau Eckert. This elderly lady is said to have been so completely under the thumb of Grupe that he would have had no difficulty in getting her possessions into his hands. There seems no doubt that the letter found in Ursula's pocket was written by her, but the theory is put forward that Grupe compelled her to write it in a hypnotic trance. Accused, has what seems to be an incontrovertible alibi, and calls Frau Eckert, Doerthe's housekeeper, and her governess to prove that during the whole period of the time within which the tragedy might have occurred he was uninterruptedly in their presence, and that twenty minutes before the fatal shots were fired he was actually playing with the two girls. Here the theory of the prosecution is that the witnesses for the alibi also made their exonerating statements under the influence of Grupe's hypnotic powers. Moreover, it is expected that evidence will be called to prove that he used this power for other vile purposes, and that he had illicit relations both with his stepdaughter and with Doerthe's housekeeper.

Additional human interest is lent to the case by the fact that the wealth supposed to have been the motive of the crime originated in one of those modest peasant farms now covered by the bricks and mortar of Berlin, which in the course of a few years were transformed, by the spread of the mushroom capital, into building sites of fantastic value. It is a byword on the lips of Berliners that these quickly and casually acquired riches have nearly always proved calamitous to the families owning them.

About a hundred witnesses and a dozen experts in criminal psychology are to be called.—Daily Telegraph.

**THE INCOME-TAX IN GREAT
BRITAIN.**The *Pall Mall Gazette* predicts that the next Budget will provide a reduction of 1/6 in the income tax of 6/ in the 5 and a proportionate cut in the 8/ tax. Since 1914 income taxation has realised £1,563,891,888. [The first £225 of the taxable income in Britain is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax for the year ending April 5th, 1921, 3/ in the 5; the remainder of the taxable income being chargeable at the standard rate of 6/ in the 5.]**LORD KITCHENER.
MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.**Mr. Asquith contributes to the December issue of *Pearson's Magazine* a striking appreciation of Earl Kitchener, in which he replies with vigour, if not asperity, to the criticisms of the late Field Marshal's attitude and conduct during the war contained in Viscount Escher's recently published book. Admitting that Lord Kitchener was not an easy man to know, Mr. Asquith alludes to the strong impression made on him by the striking and formidable personality of the soldier in their early meetings before the war, and recalls his declaration in the House of Commons at the beginning of August, 1914, that the only person he ever thought of as his successor at the War Office was Lord Kitchener. He proceeds:

From that day, for nearly two years, Lord Kitchener and I were in the closest and most intimate contact. With the single exception of the devoted Fitzgerald, who perished with him, there was, I believe, no one to whom he opened his mind and heart more fully and with less reserve. Kitchener was a great man, with certain obvious limitations; some of them congenital, others the natural, perhaps the necessary, results of the environment of his past career. He was disposed to be secretive, and did not find it easy to throw his knowledge and judgment into the common stock. It is, however, an absurd travesty of the facts to say (as Lord Escher does) that at the War Office he "never asked nor took the advice of any man." He was to my knowledge from the day when he took over the post, in constant communication and consultation with that great soldier, the lamented Sir John Cowans, the Quarter-master-General.

Lord Kitchener had perforce in the first months to be in effect his own Chief of the Staff. But he attached, as I did, the greatest importance to bringing into the Staff at the War Office officers who had had actual daily experience of the new methods of warfare in France and elsewhere. Sir W. Robertson, before he would accept office in December, 1915, insisted upon certain conditions which would define its functions and safeguard its independent authority. Lord Kitchener reluctantly and somewhat grudgingly acquiesced, but, having accepted them, he loyally submitted to them, and from that time until his death there was between him and the Chief of the Staff complete and cordial co-operation.

Touching on the famous shells controversy, Mr. Asquith retraverses some familiar ground, but he also produces a hitherto unpublished letter from Lord Kitchener on the subject which is of no little interest.

Lord Kitchener laboured night and day to enlarge the area of supply and to multiply the output. By the end of April, 1916, we were despite heartrending delays in delivery by contractors, producing in three days the amount of ammunition produced before the war in a whole year. Never was there a case in which the charge of apathy or lethargy was more founded.

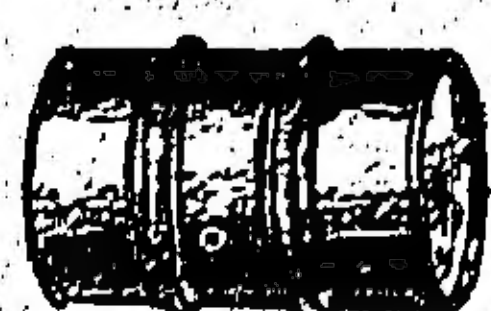
The prospect, however, in the near future was a very serious one. It was not our business to encourage the enemy by revealing the nature and extent of our disquietudes, which were great and real. It was for that reason that both Mr. Lloyd George and I were careful to say, on Lord Kitchener's authority, that there was no immediate dearth at the front. That Lord Kitchener did not give us those assurances without full inquiry is shown by the letter which he addressed to me on April 14th:—

My dear Prime Minister, I have had a talk with French. He told me I could let you know that with the present supply of ammunition he will have as much as his troops will be able to use on the next forward movement. I think the next move will be much better than the last, with co-operation from the French forces, which failed last time.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) KITCHENER.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles, exert themselves unidly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—Advt.

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HAIPHONG via HUIHOW "TAKRANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., 10 A.M.
SANDAKAN "HOPSANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., 10 A.M.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW "HANGSANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KORE "KWAISANG" ... Wed., 25th Jan., 3 P.M.CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Iloilo when inducement offers.

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M.V. "GLENLUKE" ... 10th Feb. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENSHAN" ... 20th Feb. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
**THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful diuretic, and is the only remedy which is both effective and safe. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per bottle. Apply to K. WONG SANG HONG LTD., P. O. Box 260, Hongkong.

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WEEKLY PRESS, January to June

1921

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

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City of Calcutta 10th May do.
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Steamers & Dates

Sailing Dates

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 On or about 22nd Jan.

Marseilles via Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said "CAP. ORONA" 16,000 On or about 7th Feb.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

BODENFUSHER,
Agents, Canton, & Shanghai.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in steamers
and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

Occurring 9 to 10 Days.

HAUOONG — Capt W. Cooper — FRIDAY, Jan. 20th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAINE & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan. 11 a.m.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,941	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"KICILIA"	6,709	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	8,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,031	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,937	28th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,344	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (North)

"GREGORY APCAR" 7,000 18th Jan. 1 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 6th Feb. Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ST. ALBANS	4,500	19th Jan.	Yokohama direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	19th Jan. 11 p.m.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels weighing not more than 24 lb. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

ABUQIN MARI—Thursday 19th Jan.

BUNOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

TACOMA MARU—Monday 15th Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

JAVA MARU—Tuesday 17th Jan.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KIRIHU MARU—Wednesday 1st Feb.

Calcutta—Regular service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SHINKEI MARU—Monday 30th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports to Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU—Sunday 22nd Jan.

MANILA MARU—Thursday 2nd Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

HAGUE MARU—Wednesday 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN FORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

ALASKA MARU—Monday 30th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

KAIYO MARU—Sunday 22nd Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOCHI MARU"—Thursday 28th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 245

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer

TAIYUAN

CHANGHUA

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Advanced First Class Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For full and complete particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Agents)

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"LINAN"	On 18th Jan. Noon
NINGBO, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"TIENTSIN"	On 18th Jan. 4 p.m.
YANKEE, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"TAMING"	On 18th Jan. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 19th Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZROHUN"	On 19th Jan. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 19th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHUNTUNG"	On 21st Jan. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & FUKOW	"TEAN"	On 22nd Jan. 10 a.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTUNG"	On 24th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI, WANGSWAY & CHIFOO	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th Jan. Noon

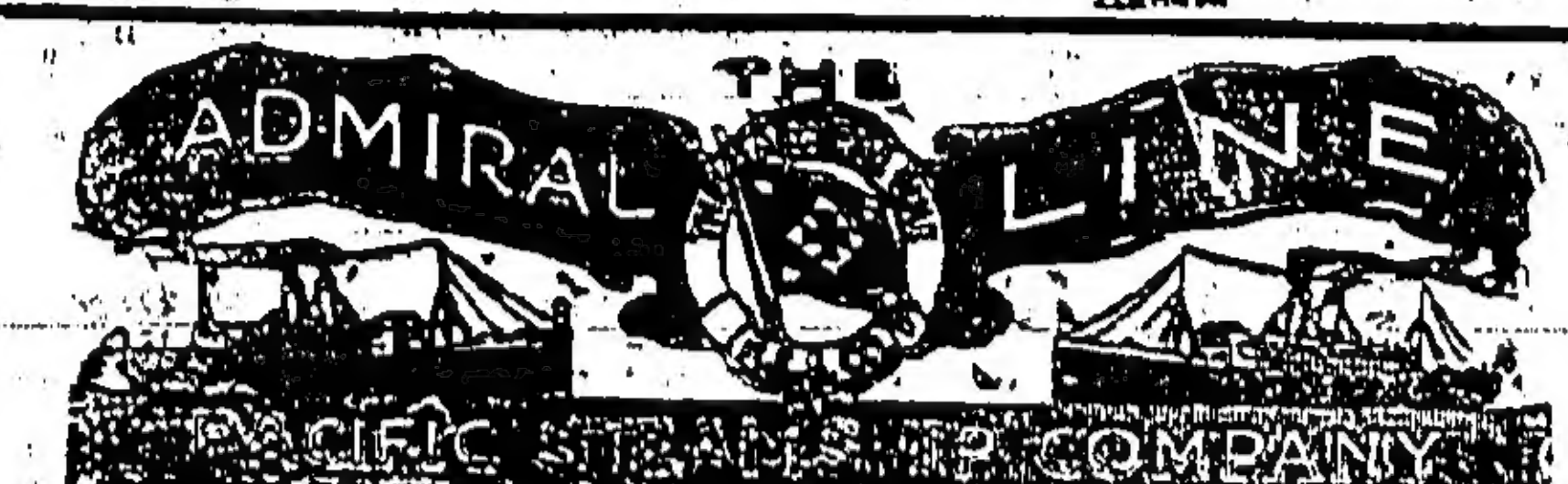
These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following S.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

For SEATTLE AND VICTORIA, B.C.

(via SHANGHAI, KOB & YOKOHAMA)

Sails

arrived Seattle

S.S. "WENATCHER" (For Seattle) Jan. 26th Feb. 14th

S.S. "BAY STATE" (For Seattle) Feb. 9th Feb. 28th

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. "WENATCHER" Jan. 18th

S.S. "BAY STATE" Jan. 30th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common points. Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to NEW YORK

For NEW YORK and or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SATSUMA" 22 p.m.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478

AGENTS 5th Floor Union Building

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and or NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" (via San) Early M.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building.

Telephone 2145.

Telegrams (Furnprince)

